Moslems in Mesopotamia represent the original population, while the Christians mostly represent a more recent immigration, probably from regions near the coast. The inhabitants of Beeriji, and the inhabitants of Beyrouth tested by Parr ('31) show a per cent of group B somewhat in excess of that in the Moslems of Mesopotamia. It is somewhat difficult to test for the significance of this difference since Parr's results themselves do not seem to be altogether internally consistent. In any case, throughout the Near East, sharp local differences in racial characters can be observed, and are not surprising, in view of the intense conservatism of the local cultures.

Our A,B results for the Druse, doubtless because of the small size of the sample, do not agree well with those of Parr ('31); no significance can be attributed to this.

The results reported by Shanklin ('39) for the Dinka and Almiras, whom he lists as mountain dwelling groups, are also different from each other, but perhaps not on the whole too different from our own.

The frequencies for the M,N types, the first to be reported for settled inhabitants of Syria, do not seem to present anything unusual. The M,N frequencies in Syrians and Armenians apparently do not differ notably from those in Europe, but do seem to differ from those in the only two tribes of Syrian Bedouin tested for M and N, where significantly low values of N were found (Boyd and Boyd, '39). We are inclined to consider this another example of the evolutionary effects of isolation (compare Boyd, '40). In M and N frequencies the Druse may resemble the Bedouin, for the χ^2 test indicates that the difference between the M,N frequencies of the Druse and the inhabitants of Beeriji, for instance, is significant, in spite of the smallness of the samples. Of course, if the samples had been larger the difference might have been much less marked.

The taste reactions to phenylthiocarbamide show in every case the higher proportion of tasters among the females previously reported (Fisher and Ikeuchi, '37; Boyd and Boyd, '37). The per cent of tasters is probably not significantly different in any of these villages from the results obtained for

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